LATE NEWS BY WIRE

TOOK MEASURES TO PROTECT AMERICANS

Our Legation in the Range of Machine Guns.

PEACE AGAIN RESTORED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 22.—The revenue cutter Commodore Perry arrived in port after an eventful voyage of 122 days from New York. Capt. Smith received orders at Acapulco to hurry to San Francisco to outfit for Bering sea as soon as possible, and he will accordingly sail at daybreak

In an interview Capt. Smith said: "We arrived at Callao March 24. I immediately sent an officer to the American consul general, Mr. Jastremski, placing a gig at his disposal. He came off in great excitement, saying that American interests were in danger and that Americans were liable to danger and that Americans were liable to lose their lives unless some protection was afforded them. He told me of the attempt to burn the American legation at Lima. I immediately detailed officers, twenty-five men and a rapid-firing gun, with thirty rounds of ammunition, to aid Gen. Jastremski, whenever circumstances should require. The force was held in readiness to disembark at a moment's warning.

Scenes of Devastation.

"I went to Lima and paid a visit to the American minister, Mr. McKenzie. At Lima there were evidences of the fight on every hand. The streets were littered with lime to destroy the stench made by the bodies, and I saw about 1,500 bodies of men slain the day before. Windows were brok-en, houses honeycombed with bullets, many of them burned to the ground, and devasta-tion and destruction to be seen everywhere.

American Legation in Peril.

The street in front of the legation was closed by a barricade, on either side of which had been placed the rapid firing guns of the Caceristas and Moneteros. The shot of the Caceristas and Moneteros. The shot flew like hall in the vicinity and the walls of the American legation were pierced. Mrs. McKenzle had been standing near the window looking out, when her husband called her away, and as she turned a shot passed the spot where she had been standing. Human life was cheap, native or foreign, and Mr. McKenzie sent his wife and two other American ladies out of the country on the New Orleans steamer. ew Orleans steamer.

Great Protection to Americans.

"I received a letter from Mr. McKenzie. thanking me for the protection offered the American consul, and notifying me that in his julgment, the provisional government was established formally enough to prevent further breaks. Consul General Jastremski also wrote me a cordial letter of thanks, in which he intimated that the little revenue cutter was an invaluable aid at the juncture in preventing harm to American interests at Callao. I accordingly sailed on March 29, and reached Acapulco April 3."

THE BIMETALLISTS' CANDIDATE.

That Role Assigned to Ex-President Harrison for Next Year. CHICAGO, April 22.-A special dispatch

from Indianapolis, Ind., says: "Benjamin Harrison will be the candidate of the bimetallists of the United States in 1896." This statement was made today by a republican of national prominence, who had just had a talk with the ex-President. "He will be nominated by the republican convention as a compromise candidate," said friends. I do not know that Gen. Harri-

friends. I do not know that Gen. Harrison will actively seek the nomination. He can get it without uttering a word. The silver people of the west know his sentiments, and they are satisfied that he stands for all they can hope to get in 1896.

"The speech which Gen. Harrison made in Colorado February 28, 1894, while on his way to California, will nominate him. It was the first and only utterance of the ex-President after he had left the White House. It was made in the town of La Junta in the heart of the silver mining district."

Gen. Harrison has entirely recovered from his recent illness and apparently was never in better health.

What Mr. Harrison Said. In the La Junta speech Mr. Harrison,

speaking of silver, said: "Now, I say to you today what I said was President and what I have always believed, that a larger use of silver for money and free coinage of silver upon a basis to be agreed upon that would maintain its parity with gold was good for the whole world. I do not believe that we whole world. I do not believe that we could run free coinage ourselves when the European governments were pursuing the policy they have been pursuing with silver. But, my fellow-citizens, there are clear indications now in England and in Germany that they are feeling the effects of a scarcity of gold and its prostrating effects upon the industries."

FOR GIVING A PASS.

Arrest of C. P. Huntington, the Southern Pacific President.

NEW YORK, April 22.-C. P. Hunting ton, president of the Southern Pacific railread, was arrested today on 'a charge of giving a free pass to one Frank Stone, in violation of the interstate commerce law. President Huntington was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and he was then taken before Judge Brown of the United States district court for a

of Henry Warthen, 507 Colvin street, at 3 o'clock this morning.

Had it not been for the prompt action and heroic efforts of Officer Albin Ryan the entire Warthen family, two adults and six children, would have been suffocated and burned to death. It is alleged that Mrs. Lewis had a violent quarrel with Mrs. Warthen yesterday. warrant of removal to California. A hear-ing was fixed for next Thursday at 3 o'clock, Mr. Huntington, in the meantime being allowed to go on his own recogni-

Mr. Huntington said to a reporter, after the proceedings before Commissioner Shields: "I may have given him a pass; I prob

"I may have given him a pass; I probably did; but I give out so many passes that I don't remember one-third of them. The passes that are usually given out are indorsed, as a rule, 'Not good outside the state,' and I presume his pass was not so stamped and he took advantage of it.

"I don't know anything about the matter beyond that, for I don't pay any attention to such things. In fact, I don't care tuppence one way or the other. It don't amount to anything anyhow.

"I think the root of the whole matter lies in the fact that when I became president of the Southern Pacific railroad I discharged twenty-three men out in San Francisco, who were, so far as I could see, merely political agents and go-betweens for politicians. They did no work for the railroad that I could discover, so I cut them off. Perhaps they are hungry now and have got to make a strike somewhere."

FOUGHT FIRE WITH BUCKETS.

Ineffectual Opposition to the Flames at Duquesne.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 22.-Almost the entire business portion of Duquesne bor-ough, opposite McKeesport, on the Monongahela river, was destroyed by fire of supposed incendiary origin, which broke out at 4 a.m. The loss is variously estimated at from \$80,000 to \$150,000.

The fire started in Peterson's grocery store, on Railroad street, and within thirty minutes had spread over the entire block. The borough is wholly without fire apparatus, and a bucket brigade was the only resistance to the flames.

From Railroad street the town runs back over a bill of considerable steepness. About

over a hill of considerable steepness. About the time the flames began to spread a high wind came up and drove the fire up the hillside, with the result that everything in its path was destroyed.

For Free Coinage. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.-The legislature reconvened today. The house adopted, by a vote of 43 to 30, the senate resolution declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. INCOME TAX CASES.

No Decision on the Motion for a R

of a decision of the supreme court of Wis-

FREE SILVER SENTIMENT.

Mr. Coombs Advises a Campaign of

Education Against It.

Ex-Representative Coombs of New York,

who took a prominent part in financial dis-

cussions in the last Congress, is in the city.

Mr. Coombs says he has been watching the

rapid growth of the free silver sentiment

throughout the country with no little con-

"It seems almost incredible that any con-

siderable number of our people should

seriously think of adopting a financial sys-

tem at variance with the systems of the

most prominent nations of the earth," said

Mr. Coombs to a Star reporter, "and yet it

looks very much that way at present. One

sary to do in order to break this free sliver bubble is to show them plainly the ruin that will come to our business interests by enacting free coinage."

INCOME TAX CONSTRUCTIONS,

conl Miners Must Pay Tax on the

Profits of Their Products.

The commissioner of internal revenue has

nade his first important ruling as to the

effect of the decision of the United States

Supreme Court in the matter of rentals

under the income tax law. The coal miners

of Pennsylvania and other states, as well

as the producers of oil, have claimed that

they are exempt from the operations of the

income tax, for the reason that their prod-ucts are products of the soil, and that they

come within the same definition of the Su preme Court as rentals. The collector of

preme Court as rentals. The collector of internal revenue at Scranton, Pa., which is located in the heart of the anthracite coal producing region, has been here conferring with the commissioner of internal revenue as to the claim which was made by some

of the largest coal miners there, that they are not required to pay any income upon the profits of the coal business. The comthat the profits from coal mining are tax-

able.

The commissioner of internal revenue will, also, by the same reason, be compelled to rule adversely upon the claim of the Standard Oil Company that that company is exempt from paying any income on the

profits of its operations in oil on the ground

is exempt from paying any income on the profits of its operations in oil on the ground that oil is a product of the soil. The Standard Oil Company is understood to have indicated that it will refuse to pay an income on its oil products, and will contest the payment in the courts.

Representatives of large mining industries in iron and silver have made the same claim that they are exempt, as dealing in the products of the soil, which are as much entitled to exemption under the Supreme Court's decision as are mere rentals from buildings placed upon the soil. This decision of the commissioner of internal revenue will, it is thought, result in protracted and extensive litigation. Mr. Choate, who was connected with the case in the Supreme Court, predicts that the income litigation will last for twenty-five years.

SAVED BY THE OFFICER.

Prompt Work Prevents a Fatal Fire

at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.-Mrs. Annie

Lewis is locked up at the Central station,

charged with having set fire to the house of Henry Warthen, 507 Colvin street, at 3

OSCAR WILDE INDICTED.

Death of Sir Robert Hamilton-Other

Foreign News. LONDON, April 22.-The grand jury

day found a true bill against Oscar Wilde,

who is charged with serious misdemeanors, and his trial was set down for Friday next

Admiral Meade's Squadron.

A telegram received at the Navy Depart

ment today anounced the sailing yesterday

of Admiral Meade's squadron from Colon.

All of the vessels started, the Minneapolis going'to Kingston, Jamaica, and the New York, Columbia, Cincinnati, Atlanta and Raleigh heading for Key West. The isth-

mus will not be left unprotected long, how ever, for Secretary Herbert says that one of the ships will be detached from the squadron and sent back to Colon soon.

Admiral Ramsay, chief of the bureau of ravigation, has returned from a visit of

the city.
Secretary Carlisle is expected to return

from Covington, Ky., this evening.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has gone to
Boston to attend the funeral of a relative.

This afternoon a clerk in the store of S. Kann of 8th and Market space noticed a

colored woman attempting to take a pocket

book from the coat pocket of a lady cus-

cinct was quietly notified and entered the store and arrested the woman. At the

found in her possession and a hand bag.

The latter article and one of the pocket books, containing \$20.90, had been stolen shortly before the occurrence at Kann's from a lady customer in Lansburgh & Brothers' store, on 7th street.

The prisorer, who is about seventeen or eighteen years old, gave the name of Annie Toney, and was locked up for a hearing in the Police Court tomorrow. Officer Heller told a Star reporter that Annie Toney lived in 72 Snow's row and was well known to the police.

station house three pocket books

irspection of the Norfolk navy yard. Capt. John R. Brinklee, fifth artillery, and Capt. R. P. Strong, fourth artillery, are in

state corporation.

hearing. Contrary, to general expectations, the United States Supreme Court failed today The Last of a Fighting Family Reto hand down a decision on the motion for tired From the Service. a rehearing on the income tax cases. The chief justice announced that on Friday, the 3d of May, the court would cease the call of cases on the docket for THE SECRETARY'S GENERAL ORDER the term. The two facts together are tak-

en to mean definitely that, whatever the decision of the court on the motion for a rehearing may be, the court has no ex-His Long and Honorable Career pectation of a reargument during the present term. The most important case in which a decision was announced today was that of Robert and Ellis vs. the Northern Fully Set Forth. Pacific Robert and Ellis vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appealed from the circuit court of the western district of Wisconsin. Judge Shiras announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the court below.

The case involves the title to lands which were donated to the railroad company by Douglass courty on condition that the road should pursue a certain route and make

PROBABLE PROMOTIONS

GEN. A. M'D. M'COOK

After serving continuously in the service should pursue a certain route and make certain improvements on Lake Superior, which was done. The land and the improvements are now estimated as worth \$750,000. The county afterward sold the lands to Roberts and Ellis for \$385 in view of the United States for a period of forty three years Maj. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook retired from the army today, a step made necessary by the law, the limit of age-sixty-four years-having been reached. Gen. McCook will leave Denver of a decision of the supreme court of Wis-consin that the county could not donate its lands to a corporation. The decision in the United States Supreme Court holds that the transfer of lands to the company was a sale and not a donation, and also that the case was not one for the state courts, in view of the fact that the North-ern Pacific road was a national and not a state corporation. this week for Dayton, Ohio, where he will remain until May. He will then come to Washington and New York, reaching the latter city June 1, to be present at the graduation of his daughter. Later in the summer the general will sail for Europe with his family, where he will visit several months. He has made no plans confernin himself after returning to the United With the retirement of Gen. Mc Cook the last of the fighting McCooks goes into private life, and for the first time in nearly half a century the army will be without a McCook on its active rolls. It is a most noteworthy fact that Gen. McCook, father of Gen. McCook who will be retired today, and the sons were all in the field fighting for their country at one time, and that four of them attained the rank of

The Official Order. The following general order was issued by

Secretary Lamont today:
"By direction of the President, the retirement from active service this day, by operation of law, of Maj. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced.

looks very much that way at present. One thing must be borne in mind, however; 'President Cleveland has two years of certain tenure of office yet, and it is not likely that any unsound money legislation can become a law while he is there. I think 'here is reasonable ground for hoping that before his term expires the people will pause and think for a while, and then the free-silver craze will die out.

"Our finances are all right now, and we should continue cur present course. We are virtually upon a gold basis at present, and should stay that way. The foreign commerce of the country is based on gold payments, all of my foreign involces, for instance, are made payable in gold, and whenever a great financial or commercial deal is made now it stands on a gold foundation.

"What is needed most at present is a of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced.

"Gen. McCook entered the United States Military Academy from the state of Ohio and was graduated and appointed lieutenant in the third infantry in 1852. His frontier service before the late war was in the territory and the military department of New Mexico, where he was engaged with hostile Indians in the actions of Sauwatchie Pass, of Arkansas river, and the one on the Glia river. On the outbreak of the late war he became the colonel of the first Ohio volunteers, and was engaged with his regiment in the action of Vienna and the first battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in this battle he was brevetted major. On the 3d of September, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. From the command deal is made now it states on a state of foundation.

"What is needed most at present is a vigorous campaign of education among the people to show them the folly and fallacy of the free sliver arguments. The American people are sensible, and they are good business men as a rule. All that is necessive to be in order to break this free sliver

lant and meritorious services in this battle he was brevetted major. On the 3 dof September, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. From the command of a brigade, in the department of the Cumberland, he soon passed to that of a division in the army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 19 to May 30, 1862.

"He was commended by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Grant for the conduct of his 'splendid division' as it 'drove back the enemy along the Corinth road, which was the great central line of battle. There Beauregard commanded in person, supported by Bragg's, Johnston's and Breckinridge's divisions. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. In October, 1862, he came into command of the first corps, Army of the Ohio, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville and the march to the relief of Nashville. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Perryville he was brevetted brigadier general. He became major general of volunteers July 17, 1882, For a time he commanded at Nashville, and was engaged in several skirmishes on the march to Murfreesboro', December, 1862, and the battle of Stone rivey, December 31, 1882. In January, 1883, he was transferred to the command of the battle of Stone rivey, December 31, 1882. In January, 1883, he was rengaged in the wastle of Chicamauga, September 10 to 20, 1883.

"While awalting orders in 1864 he was engaged in Washington, District of Columbia, in defense of the capital, July 11 to 12, 1884. In the early part of 1885 he was engaged in Washington, District of Columbia, in defense of the capital, July 11 to 12, 1884. In the early part of 1865 he was engaged in Washington, District of Columbia, in defense of the capital, July 11 to 12, 1884. In the early part of 1865 he was popointed likeling of the fourteents of the first of columbia, in defense of the capital, July 11 to 12, 1884. In the early part of 1865 he was appointed likeling of the fourteents in the field during the war he was brevetted major general.

"On

pointed ligutenant colonel of the twenty-sixth infantry, and served from that time antil 1874 in the Department of Texas. On the 15th of March, 1863, he was transferred to the tenth infantry. In 1875 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Sherman, with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity until he was promoted to be colonel of the sixth infantry, December 15, 1880. After a lengthy tour of service in Utah he was ordered, in May, 1886, to the command of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. There he remained until he was appointed brigadier general, on the 10th of July, 1890, and assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona. Promoted to be major general on the 9th of November, 1894, he continued in this command, now known as the Deentil 1874 in the Department of Texas. in this command, now known as the De

in this command, now known as the Department of the Colorado, until the hour of his retirement.

"He is the last survivor but one of a gallant family, which gave a father and every son to the military service in defense of the country, and lost four—dead upon the battlefield."

Promotions to Follow.

The retirement of Gen. McCook will cause a number of important changes in the army, including promotions all along the ine. If Brigadier General Merritt does not succeed to the major generalship there will be general disappointment among army men. He is the senior officer of his grade, and has an excellent record. The friends of the other four brigadiers concede that Gen. Merritt stands the best chance of pro-Gen. Merritt stands the best chance of promotion. There is reason to believe that a surprise will be sprung in the matter of the rext brigadier general. This appointment is open to all the officers of the army, although it is practically confined to the colonels. Col. Bliss of the infantry is said to be the tikeliest candidate, but his selection is far from certain. His most formidable competitors are said to be Col. Wilson of the engineers, Cols. Merriam and Mason of the infantry, Col. Wade, the senior cavalry officer; Col. R. B. Frank of the artillery school, and Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry of the cavalry. It is expected that these army appointments will be made tomorrow or soon after.

Robbing the Mails. Thos. W. Jordan, colored, formerly a etter, carrier in the city post office, was placed on trial before Judge Cole in Crimnal Court No. 2 today, charged with robbing the mails. It is charged that on the morning of the 23d of last October Jordan morning of the 23d of last October Jordan was detected in secreting letters taken by him from the mail he was handling, and upon being searched by the post office inspectors a letter was found in his pocket. It was also charged that another letter was found in his letter bag. The letters found were addressed to Mrs. Lucy Ann Quarles, Guinear station, Caroline county, Va., and Mrs. E. E. Vicker, Dunmore, Lackawanna county, Pa., respectively. The trial will probably be concluded tomorrow.

Bigamy Charged. Mrs. Margaret A. McCanna gave \$1,000 security Saturday night for her appearance in the Police Court on a charge of bigamy She lives near 12th and H streets northeas and the warrant was sworn out by Rober M. Frost, who claims to have married the defendant when she had a husband. There has been a controversy over the defend-ant's three-year-old child, and this is the result of the trouble. result of the trouble.

The case will be heard by Judge Miller Wednesday morning.

A Suit Entered.

Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company has been sued by Effle Flynn, who claims \$5,000 damages because of injuries received October 1, 1894, by the alleged premature starting of a car at 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

It is well for advertisers to keep steadily in mind the fact that the Star makes a sworn detailed statement each Saturday of its circu: fation for the preceding week and that it is the only Wash: ington newspaper that rec: ognizes the right of the ad= vertiser to know the measure of publicity for which he is paping. The amount of ad: vertising appearing daily in the Star is ample evidence that this policy is appreciated. The average daily circulation fast week was 33,768.

POTOMAC FLATS CASES.

A Long Drawn Out Trial to Be Com-

Because of the continued illness of Chief ustice Bingham, who, with Judges Hagner and McComas, will consider the case, the case of the United States against Martin F. Morris and others was this morning postpor.ed until tomorrow morning, when, it is expected, Chief Justice Bingham will be able to sit in the case.

As heretofore explained in The Star, this is the case in which the United States seeks to quiet the title of some two score or more claimants to the Potomac flats and to the adjacent river front. Some of the dethe adjacent river front. Some of the de-fendants, particularly the Kidwell heirs, claim the Potomac flats through patents thereto derived from the government. Others claim certain squares of land run-ning to the water's edge never submerged, and still others claim land fronting on what is known as Water street. The case has been pending for several years, and for and still others claim land fronting on what is known as Water street. The case has been pending for several years, and for several months was on the docket of the Court of Appeals. But Congress subsequently, in order to remove the doubt existing as to whether or not that court had jurisdiction, directed that the case should first be heard by the District Supreme Court. Several thousand pages of testimony have been taken by Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart, who will represent the United States, and it is expected that the trial will occupy the attention of the court for at least a month's

not guilty overruled, and fine of \$10 im Private Edward Stahl, tried March 13.

for neglect of duty and disobedience; fined \$20, and warned that a repetition of the offense would incur dismissal from the

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Commission Revoked.

The Commissioners have revoked the commission of John G. Bright as inspector of the new Mount Pleasant school house This action was taken, it is understood, be-cause Mr. Bright allowed the builder to use an inferior quality of slate in roofing the

Building Permits.

Building permits were issued today as follows: Johnson Brothers, to erect one two-story frame building on south side of Water street between 13th and 14th streets southwest, to cost \$1,500; John S. Garrison. to erect one two-story brick building at 312 Massachusetts avenue, to cost \$2500. S. D. Owens, to erect two two-story frame dwellings on lot 2, block 10, Fort street, Brook land, to cost \$3,000; John Mitchell, jr., to land, to cost \$3,000; John Mitchell, jr., to erect one two-story and cellar brick dwelling on 13th street between Whitney and Lydecker avenues, to cost \$4,000; Mrs. L. S. Cromwell, to erect one three-story and basement brick dwelling at 1525 New Hampshire avenue northwest, to cost \$12,500; George Scharr, to erect one three-story brick building, 613 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, to cost \$5,000; Susan Monroe, to erect one two-story frame dwelling southeast-corner of Stanton and Elvin avesoutheast corner of Stanton and Elvin avenues, Hillsdale, to cost \$250.

Today's Orders.

Commissioners have ordered that Allie Poore, J. W. Harper and H. G. Pond each be registered and licensed as a master plumber and gasfitter. That a sewer in A street between 2d and 3d streets be added to the current sched-

ad streets be added to the current schedule for replacement.

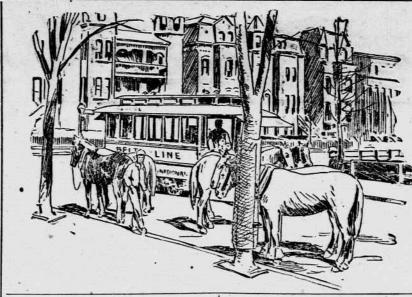
The lowest of the several proposals being those of Beck Brothers and Thomas
Frazzare, to repair vehicles at the engineer department stable, they are hereby accepted; and in the one case where said
parties bid the same work will be awarded to either of them as may be most convenient at the time. venient at the time.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Arranging for a Pleasant Trip Down the River.

The board of trade will hold its next neeting in the hall of the Builders' Exchange Friday evening, the 26th, at halfpast 7 o'clock. The topic for consideration will be "Public Charities in the Dis trict of Columbia," on which the committee on charities of the board will present a carefully prepared report, after which the subject will be open for discussion by the members of the board. The special committee in charge of the

arrangements for the excursion and shad bake to be given by the board of trade on bake to be given by the board of trade on Saturday, May 11, consisting of Messrs, S. W. Woodward, Theo. W. Noyes and John B. Wight, has about completed its work. The steamer Macalester, which has been secured for the occasion, will leave her wharf at the foot of 7th street, at 1 o'clock, proceeding directly to Indian Head. Here, through the courtesy of the officials of the Navy Department, the members of the board and their friends will have the opportunity of viewing the naval proving grounds and the facilities for testing guns grounds and the facilities for testing guns and armor plate. Returning, Marshall Hall will be reached in good season for one of those celebrated planked shad dinners whose fame has spread far and wide.



THE STREET STABLE

The Eleventh Street Case Before the Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT OF POLICE COURT TRIAL

An Opinion From the Attorney on Some Interesting Points.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST

The complaining citizens near the corner of 11th and O streets were notified Saturday evening by a policeman that this morn ing there would be tried in the Police Court charge against Mr. Kesley Schoepf, vice president and general manager of the Belt Railway Company, accused by the police of obstructing the public streets. This charge was based upon the action of the company in maintaining for some days past an open-air stable at this corner for the purpose of furnishing relays of horses to the cars that are run onto O street from P, by the way of 11th. Sunday evening the residents who had been notified to appear at the court as witnesses were informed by a note from Lieut. Teeple, who commands the second precinct, that they need not respond to the former summons, as the case had been postponed, and that they might await further information:

A Change of Program.

This sudden change of program confused and mystified the citizens considerably and they were at a loss to understand why the case had been postponed. A sergeant of police was busy during the afternoon se curing evidence to be used in the trial. A curing evidence to be used in the trial. A Star reporter visited Lieut. Teeple this morning and was informed that the case had been postponed at the request of Mr. Schoepf, who had sent word to him that he desired to consult with the Commissioners at 11 o'clock this morning and so would be unable to attend to any engagement which his attorney might make for him at the Police Court. When asked if Mr. Schoepf had been served with the warrant, Lieut. Teeple responded that no warrant had been issued in the case, as Mr. Schoepf had cxpressed a willingness to go to the court pressed a willingness to go to the court whenever his presence might be needed. The lieutenant added that the case against The licutenant added that the case against the railroad company, as far as the police are concerned, must be one of street obstruction, while the charge of maintaining a nuisance can only come from the health office. He could not say whether investigations were being made to cover this end of the case or not.

The neighborhood of 11th and O streets was visited vesterlay by a great many. was visited yesterday by a great many citizens who are not immediately residen

citizens who are not immediately resident in that vicinity.

When the Commissioners met in regular session this morning at 11 o'clock the first business which came before them was the question of further permitting the Belt line railroad to conduct a stable at the corner of 11th and O streets northwest against the protest of the residents and against the protest of the residents and property owners in that vicinity. It has been the custom of the Commissioners to have these meetings open. Today, however, the press was excluded from the board room during the discussion of the

ever, the press was excluded from the board room during the discussion of the matter.

Vice President Schoepf and Mr. John Ridout, the legal representative of the Eckington and Belt line system, were early on hand this morning. The property owners knew nothing of the special meeting that had been arranged, and none were present when the meeting was called to order. A representative of The Star was present, however, ready to chronicle the facts. Vice President Schoepf smiled benignly as he took his position before the Commissioners, and said that he did not care to have the press present at the meeting. Whereupon The Star reporter was politicly told by the Mystic Three that his absence was preferable to his presence. He protested, but the order of the Commissioners must be obeyed, and he withdrew.

Outside of the door Massey Hood and

drew.
Outside of the door Messrs. Hood and Booraem, who represent the property own-ers, and who are residents and property owners themselves in that locality, were waiting. The Star reporter informed them owners themselves in that locality, were waiting. The Star reporter informed them of the secret meeting that was in progress, and they forthwith made application through the secretary to be present. Some time was lost before they were able to get this message to the Commissioners. The reply came back that they would be seen and heard in a few minutes.

The reply came back that they would be seen and heard in a few minutes.

Again they applied to the Secretary for permission to be present at the interview. But Secretary Tindall was loath to again interrupt the star chamber proceedings, and it was only after forcible arguments on the part of the property holders that he consented to write upon an official card their it was only after forcible arguments on the part of the property holders that he consented to write upon an official card their wishes, and dispatch it by messenger. According to official time, it had up to that moment taken exactly fourteen minutes and thirty-four seconds to get this application to be present before the Mystics. From the time the messenger was handed the message to the time he returned four minutes and fifty-two and a half seconds had slipped by. Meanwhile the attorney for the Eckington and Belt Line railroad was hustling, and the rapid speaking could be heard outside the closed doors. The two property holders were at last ushered in, and the reporter attempted to follow, but found the door barred by the messenger, and consequently stayed out.

Commissioner Ross anneunced to the gentlemen that the hearing was a preliminary one, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to determine, if possible, upon some other place for the road to make the exchange of horses, because the road itself desired to make the removal and it was a

exchange of horses, because the road itself desired to make the removal, and it was a question with the Commissioners whether they could give a permit to go anywher

The question was then asked by one of the property owners whether he might have the assurance of the Commissioners that they would remove the horses from the corner of 11th and O streets, no matter whether another place was determined upon or not. Commissioner Truesdell replied that the

Comtaissioner Truesdell replied that the Commissioners were not prepared to give a definite answer. There were certain charter rights granted the company, aleged by the superintendent, which might possibly give them the right to terminate the road at this point, and if so, it is possible they might have the right also to exchange their horses at this point. These two questions had been submitted to the attorney for the District, and when his opinion was received it would be promptly acted, upon. One of the gentlemen suggested that the

opinion was rendered last Saturday, and he looked inquiringly at the Commissioners, but he said nothing.

The reporter was informed that an opinion had been rendered and was in our last the commissioners.

ion had been rendered, and was in sub-stance against the road, declaring that after a careful examination of the charter of the road, the attorney was convinced that it had not the charter rights to make a terminal at the corner of 11th and O streets northwest, and that further it had no right to obstruct the street against the police to obstruct the street against the police regulations.

Commissioner Ross asked how the prop-erty holders were affected by the existing condition of affairs at 11th and O streets, and was told that the constant tramping

of horses upon the street was detrimental to the peace and comfort of the neighborhood, and especially objectionable to the sick. That it was a disgrace to the street to have the horses parked there, and tended to depreciate property values. Parents were in contant fear for the lives of their children, and pedestrians feared to pass along the sidewalk with a herd of hungry-looking horses loosely secured to the curb reaching their scrawny necks over the sidewalk.

Attorney Ridout, for the company, sug-

Attorney Ridout, for the company, suggested that the proper way to determine the question was by a suit in the Equity Court for injunction.

The reply on the part of the property holders was that they had applied to the Commissioners through a respectful petition to have this intolerable nuisance abated, and were awaiting patiently for their determination on that point. If they should determine that they had no right or power to abate the nuisance, then it was the determination of the property holders to take the matter into court.

The property owners asked if the Commissioners desired to question them further, and being answered in the negative, they withdrew. The representatives of the railroad remained, however, and argued for half an hour longer.

Questions for the Attorney.

Questions for the Attorney. Later in the day the Commissioners gave

out the following list of questions which they sent to their attorney, together with the opinion of the assistant attorney upon

1. Has the Belt Line R. R. Co. the legal right to discontinue running its cars as a belt line, so as to compel passengers to transfer at 11th and O streets and at 11th and E streets northwest?

2. If not, have the Commissioners the power to enforce compliance on the part of said company with the requirements of its charter as to a belt line?

charter as to a belt line?

3. If they have not, have passengers who have paid the legal fare a remedy through the courts to compel the company to comply with the requirements of its charter, as to a continuous ride without transfer?

4. Has said company the right to park its horses at the corner of 11th and 0 streets northwest?

horses at the Collection of the District northwest?

5. Have the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the power to compel the Eckington and Soldiers' Home R. R. Co. to run its cars over its North Capitol street branch? If so, how is that power to be expressed? 6. If they have not the power, have passengers who have paid the legal fare the power through the courts to compel said company to run its cars over said branch?

The Attorney's Opinion. opinion of Mr. Duvall, the assistant

attorney, referred to, is as follows: In reply to your several questions referred to this office, on the 19th instant (with a communication from Miss Havens),

concerning the Belt line railroad, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

The Belt Line Railroad Company has no legal right to discontinue running its cars as a belt line so as to compel passengers to transfer at 11th and O streets and at 11th and E streets northwest, but the Commilssioners are without power to enforce compliance on the part of the company with the requirements of its charter as to a belt line; passengers who have paid the legal fare have their remedy through the courts by action for damages for breach of the contract.

The Belt Line Railroad Company has no right whatever to park its horses at the corner of 11th and O streets northwest. Its only right to use the streets of the city is under its charter; that right is to propel cars by horse power along and over certain streets of the city. It has no right whatever to use the streets for stabling an unreasonable length of time on any portion of its road in said streets. The company is liable to criminal prosecution for stabling or parking its horses on any of the streets; such use of the streets is for stabling or parking its horses on any of the streets; such use of the streets is clearly a private use of the public streets of the city and an unlawful obstruction of

the same.

The Commissioners are without power to compel the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company to run its cars over the North Capitol street branch. Passengers who have paid the legal fare would have a right of action against the company for damages for its failure to run cars over the seld branch. the said branch.

Proceedings alike to require the company

Proceedings alike to require the company to exercise its franchises, or to forfelt the charter of the company for failure to ex-ercise those franchises, must be taken by the United States; the Commissioners are without legal authority to inaugurate or prosecute such proceedings.

This opinion was unanimously approved by the board, and instructions sent to the

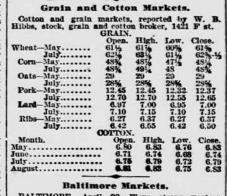
attorney to proceed against the railroad

STILL AT WOODLEY.

The President Did Not Come to the

The President is very busy with public matters at his country home and did not come into the city today. It is expected that a number of appointments will be announced tomorrow as a result of the President's uninterrupted consideration of such questions for the past three days.

Grain and Cotton Markets.



Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour strong—western super, 2.10a2.25; do. extra, 2.35a2.75; do. family, 2.55a3.10; winter wheat patent, 3.15a3.40; spring do., 3.60a3.75; spring wheat straight, 3.35a3.50—receipts, 12.118 barrels; shipments, 3.365 barrels; sales, 1,650 barrels. Wheat unsettled—spot and month, 65½a565; May, 65a65½; July, 64% asked; steamer No. 2 red, 62%a63—receipts, 2,450 bushels; stock, 147.106 bushels; slock, 147.106 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 65a67; do. on grade, 65a66. Orn firmer—spot and month, 51½a51½; May, 51½a 51½; bld; steamer mixed, 50a60½—receipts, 31,362 bushels; stock, 253,490 bushels; sales, 94,000 bushels; souther white corn, 51a53; do. yellow, 52a52½. Oats firm—No. 2 white, 37a57½; No. 2 mixed, 33½a33½—receipts, 7,745 bushels; stock, 141,954 bushels. Rye strong—No. 2, 65—stock, 19,922 bushels. Rye strong—No. 2, 67ain freights dull—steam to Liverpool per bushel, ½d. to 1½d. April; Cork for orders per quarter, 2s, 10½d. April. Sugar firm granulated, 4.20 per 190 pounds. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 21; do. imitation, 16a17; do. ladie, 13a14; good Indie, 11a12; store packed, 5a10. Eggs steady—fresh, 12½; do. 35 size, 12½; do. 20 to 25 size, 12½; do. 55 size, 12½; do. 20 to 25 size, 12½; do. 35 size, 12½; do. 20 to 25 size, 12½; do. Size, 12½; do. 25 to 25 size, 12½; do. 25 to 25 size, 12½; do. 35 size, 12½; do. 20 to 25 size, 12½; do. 45 size, 12½; do. 26 to 25 size, 12½; do. 27 size and 25 size, 12½; do. 28 size, 12½; do.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Reported by the Grain Exchange.

Spring patent flour, per barrel, 3.70a.3.85; spring straight flour, per barrel, 3.55a.3.69; winter straight flour, per barrel, 3.55a.3.69; winter straight flour, per barrel, 2.50a.3.50a.3.10; winter extra flour, per barrel, 2.50a.2.69; cilipped white oats, per bushel, 33a.40; No. 2 white oats, per bushel, 37a.38; No. 2 winter oats, per bushel, 52; No. 1 winter oats, per bushel, 52; No. 1 timothy hay, per ton, 13.00a.13.50; No. 2 timothy hay, per ton, 13.00a.13.50; No. 1 mixed hay, per ton, 11.00a.12.00; No. 1 clover hay, per ton, 11.00a.12.00; No. 1 clover hay, per ton, 11.00a.12.00; No. 1 mixed hay, per ton, 11.00a.12.00; No. 1 clover hay, per ton, 11.00a.13.00; bulk bran, per ton, 17.50al.8.50; bulk middings, per ton, 18.00al.8.50; rye straw, per ton, 13.00a.13.50; wheat straw, per ton, 5.50a.0.0. The above quotations for car lots delivered on track, Washington.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Lower Prices in London Cause a Selling Movement.

SPECULATORS TAKING THEIR PROFITS

Operations in Coal Stocks Were the Feature.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, April 22.-Reactionary ar-

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

guments among the trading element and lower prices in the London market continued in producing a moderate selling movement at the opening of today's stock market. The movement was confined to the room, however, and had little effect on values. The sharp advance in the Grangers at the close of the week naturally attracted realizing sales by speculative holders, and prices in this group were barely steady in consequence. The market is encouragingly firm in tone and does count. The continuous advance of the last three weeks seems to justify a temporary setback at any moment, and traders are buying cautiously in anticipation of such an event. The sentiment of the street would not be altered by any concession in values based on natural causes, such as profit-taking at the present level of prices. The coal stocks were the features of the day's trading, as the result of the meeting of the anthracite coal presidents in Philadelphia.

The roads concerned are believed to be willing to settle all outstanding difficulties on any reasonable basis, even though the stronger properties are obliged to make moderate concessions. The street is confident that the whole controversy will be satisfactorily adjusted in the very near count. The continuous advance of the las

satisfactorily adjusted in the very near future, and looks to the coal stocks to pave the way for the next active advance general list.

the way for the next active advance in the general list.

Liberal purchases of the stocks in this group resulted in sharp advances to the best prices recorded at any recent date. Reading was in good demand at an advance of 11-2 per cent, brokers identified with the recent strength in the property being conspicuous in today's operations. Jersey Central gained 21-2 per cent, Lackawana 13-4 per cent and Delaware and Hudson 23-4 per cent.

Covering in Baltimore and Ohio resulted in advancing that stock 2 per cent to 58, exactly 3 per cent beyond the price prevailing prior to the passing of its dividend. The pool in New England, ignoring the hostile attitude of Rhode Island's legislature, were active in accumulating the stock

ture, were active in accumulating the stock of that company and in advancing the price well over 40, the point fixed at the commencement of the movement several months ago when the stock was 10 per cent cheaper.

months ago when the stock was 10 per cent cheaper.
Friends of the Chicago Gas properties were instrumental in advancing the price of the stock of the combined companies for a gain of 1½ per cent.

The earnings of the company are said to justify slightly higher prices, but no important advance is considered probable. Sugar was strong and weak by turns, but always within fractional limits. Among the reports of earnings made during the day was a decrease by Northwest of \$220,000 for the month of March, which is important, as having some bearing on the dividend policy of that road.

The market for foreign exchange was steady on a small volume of business. The receipts of bills by this morning's mail were small, and last week's top rates are likely to continue in force.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macariney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 89 Broadway:

Open High Low. Close.

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Metropolitan Traction... Manhattan Elevated...

Northern Pacific. Northern Pacific Pfd... North American. Ont. and Western.
Pacific Mail.
Phila. and Reading.
Pullman Pal. Car Co...
Southern Railway.
Phila. Traction

Wabash
Wabash Pfd
Wheeling and L. Erie.
Wheeling and L. E. Pfd
Western Union Tel
Wisconsin Central *3d assessment paid.

Washington Stock Exchange.

12%

12% 62% 10% 92% 18% 63% 16% 43% 69%

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales regular call—12 o'clock m.—Firemen's Insurance, 25 at 40. Lincoln Fire Insurance, 125 at 5%; 100 at 8½; 100 at 8½; 100 at 8½. U. S. 4s, registered, \$100 at 11½. U. S. Electric Light 5s, \$1,900 at 137. Washington Gas, 10 at 50.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 111½ bid, 112½ asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 112 bid. U. S. 5s, 11,950 bid. U. S. 5s, 115½ bid. U. S. 5s, 115½ bid. U. S. 6s, 115½ bid. U. S. 6s, 115½ bid. U. S. 6s, 115½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 116 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 118 bid. 365s, 1101½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 118 bid. 365s, 1101½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 118 bid. 365s, 1101½ bid. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 126 bid, 136 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 126 bid, 136 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 126 bid, 103 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 86 bid, 88 asked. Ekington Railroad 6s, 103 bid, 106 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 103 bid, 106 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 103 bid, 106 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 115 bid. Washington harder Light conv. 5s, 135 bid, 137 asked. Chesapenke and Potomac Telephone 5s, 100 bid, 165 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. Washington Market Company inp. 6s, 110 bid. 115 asked. Washington Market Company inp. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100 bid. Bank 50 che Republic, 250 bid, 275 asked. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 280 bid. Bank of the Republic, 250 bid, 275 asked.

6s, 101 bld. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100 bld.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 280 bld. Bank of the Republic, 250 bld, 275 asked. Metropolitan, 283 bld, 297 asked. Central, 265 bld. Farmers and Mechanics', 185 bld, 290 asked. Seond, 135 bld. Citzens', 135 bld. 200 asked. Seond, 135 bld. Citzens', 135 bld. 200 asked. Seond, 136 bld. Traders', 108 bld, 112 asked. Did, 145 asked. Capital, 118 bld. West End, 108 bld, 111 asked. Traders', 108 bld, 112 asked. Lincoln, 100 bld, 101½ asked. Ohio, 82 bld, 100 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 125 bld, 130 asked. Washington Lean and Trust, *121 bld, 123 asked. American Security and Trust, 135 bld. 130 asked. American Security and Trust, "121 bld, 123 asked. American Security and Trust, "121 bld, 123 asked. American Security and Trust, "121 bld, 123 asked. American Security and Trust, "125 bld, 25 asked. Eckington, 25 bld.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas,

200 bid, 92 agred. Belt, 25 asked. Eckington, 25 bid.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 50 bid, 50% asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid, 55% asked. U. S. Electric Light, 133 bid.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 40 bid, 40% asked. Franklin, 45 bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 71 bid. Corcoran, 55 bid. Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 150 bid, 155 asked. German-American, 170 bid. National Union, 12% bid, 15 asked. Columbia, 13% bid, 154 asked. Eligs, 7% bid, 7% asked. People's, 5% bid, 5% asked. Lincoln, 8% bid, 5% asked. William of the firm of th